The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded (if sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are sent.)*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of *a pluries levari facias* to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 25th January, inst. a certain Tract of Land, situate about a mile and a half from Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Allegheny-hela river, containing 269 acres and allowance, &c. bounded on the west by land of John Ormsby, on the south by land of Oliver Ormsby and Charles Smith, and on the east by Beck's run. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mahon, at the suit of Robert Culbertson. *The above Tract of Land is equal to any in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, fronting on the river near one mile, the greatest part first rate bottom fit for meadow, upwards of 60 acres of Land already cleared, a good square Log Dwelling House and Out-houses for Tenants, and a young bearing Orchard.*

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1802.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 25th of January, instant, a certain Tract of Land, containing 260 acres, more or less, situated on the head waters of Little Beaver creek, adjoining lands of William Little, Esq. and alias. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Arthur Gardner: at the suit of Joseph Pentlicost.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, January 7th 1802.

FOUND,

A BUNDLE of papers, supposed to belong to a certain Samuel Turner. He may have them again by applying at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. January 6, 1801.

NEW GOODS,

A fresh supply, just received and is now opening for sale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, 8th January, 1802.

Will be Sold at Auction,

On the 1st day of February next, the following HOUSES belonging to the United States, erected on private ground, viz.

A LOG HOUSE on the south east corner of Second and Short Streets, 24 feet by 20 feet, two stories high, constructed for a blacksmiths shop and armourers shop, having two hearths with brick chimnies—adjoining is a shed 24 feet by 14 feet, and includes a small hearth and chimney.—The Shed will be sold separate from the House.

On the same Lot, an excellent Frame Building, 20 feet by 18 feet, two stories high.

Also, a Log Stable 16 feet by 14 feet, nearly opposite the south west gate of Fort Fayette, fitted up with plank floors, rack, manger and stalls for three horses.

The purchaser will have three months to remove the buildings, and a credit of six months for the purchase money, giving approved security.

The Auction will be nigh where the property stands.

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.
Quartermaster General.

Pittsburgh, 7th January, 1802.

BLANKS.

Apprentices Indentures, Justices Summonses, Executions, Warrants. For sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

THE EXAMINATION.

NUMBER I.

INSTEAD of delivering a *speech* to the houses of Congress, at the opening of the present session, the President has tho't fit to transmit a *message*. Whether this has proceeded from pride or from humility, from a temperate love of reform, or from a wild spirit of innovation, is submitted to the conjectures of the curious. A single observation shall be indulged—since all agree, that he is unlike his predecessors in essential points, it is a mark of consistency to differ from them in matters of form.

Whoever considers the temper of the day, must be satisfied that this message is likely to add much to the popularity of our chief magistrate. It conforms, as far as would be tolerated at this early stage of our progress in political perfection, to the bewitching tenets of that illuminated doctrine, which promises man, ere long, an emancipation from the burdens and restraints of government; giving a foretaste of that pure felicity which the apostles of that doctrine have predicted. After having, with infinite pains and assiduity, formed the public taste for this species of fare, it is certainly right for those whom the people have chosen for their caterers, to be attentive to the gratification of that taste. And should the viands, which they may offer, prove baneful poisons instead of wholesome aliments, the justification is both plain and easy—*Good patriots must at all events, please the people.* But those whose patriotism is of the OLD SCHOOL, who differ so widely from the disciples of the new creed, that they would rather risk incurring the displeasure of the people, by speaking unpalatable truths, than betray their interest by fostering their prejudices; will never be deterred by an impure tide of popular opinion, from honestly pointing out the mistakes or the faults of weak or wicked men, who may have been selected as guardians of the public weal.

The message of the President, by whatever motives it may have been dictated, is a performance which ought to alarm all who are anxious for the safety of our government, for the respectability and welfare of our nation. It makes, or aims at making, a most prodigal sacrifice of constitutional energy, of sound principle, and of public interest, to the popularity of one man.

The first thing in which it excites our surprise, is the very extraordinary position, that though *Tripoli had declared war in form* against the United States, and had enforced it by actual hostility, yet that there was not power, for want of the *sanction of Congress*, to capture and detain her cruisers with their crews.

When the newspapers informed us that one of these cruisers, after being subdued in a bloody conflict, had been liberated and permitted quietly to return home, the imagination was perplexed to divine the reason.—The conjecture naturally was, that pursuing a policy, too refined perhaps for barbarians, it was intended by that measure to give the enemy a strong impression of our magnanimity and humanity. No one dreamed of a scruple as to the *right* to seize and detain the armed vessel of an open and avowed foe, vanquished in battle. The enigma is now solved, and we are presented with one of the most singular paradoxes ever advanced by a man claiming the character of a statesman. When analyzed, it amounts to nothing less than this, that *between* two nations there may exist a state of complete war on one side—of peace on the other.

War, of itself, gives to the parties a mutual right to kill in battle, and to capture the persons and property of each other. This is a rule of natural law; a necessary and inevitable consequence of the state of war.—This state between two nations is completely produced by the act of one—it requires no concurrent act of the other. It is impossible to conceive the idea, that one nation can be in full war with another, and this other not in the same state with respect to its adversary. The moment then that two nations are, in an absolute sense, at war, the public force of each may exercise every act of hostility, which the general laws of war authorise, against the persons and property of the other. As it respects this conclusion, the distinction between offensive and defensive war, makes no difference. That distinction is only material to discriminate the aggressing nation from that which defends itself against attack. The war is offensive on the part of the state which makes it; on the opposite side it is defensive; but the rights of both, as to the measure of hostility, are equal.

It will be readily allowed that the Constitution of a particular country may limit the Organ charged with the direction of the public force, in the use or application of that force, even in time of actual war; but nothing short of the strongest negative words, of the most express prohibitions, can be admitted to restrain that Organ from so employing it, as to derive the fruits of actual victory, by making prisoners of the persons and detaining the property of a vanquished enemy. Our Constitution happily, is not chargeable with so great an absurdity. The framers of it would have blushed at a provision, so repugnant to good sense, so inconsistent with national safety and convenience: That instrument has only, provided affirmatively, that, "The Congress shall have power to de declare War;" the plain meaning of which is that, it is the peculiar and exclusive province of congress, *when the nation is at peace*, to change that state into a state of war; whether from calculations of policy or from provocations or injuries received: in other words, it belongs to Congress only, *to go to War*. But when a foreign nation declares, or openly and avowedly makes war upon the United States, they are then by the very fact, already *at war*, and any declaration on the part of Congress is nugatory; it is at least unnecessary. This inference is clear in principle, and has the sanction of established practice. It is clear in principle, because it is self-evident, that a declaration by one nation against another, produces at once a complete state of war between both; and that no declaration on the other side can et all vary their relative situation; and in practice it is well known, that nothing is more common, that when war is declared by one party, to prosecute mutual hostilities, without a declaration by the other.

The doctrine of the Message includes the strange absurdity, that, without a declaration of war by Congress, our public force may destroy the life, but may not restrain the liberty, or seize the property of an enemy. This was exemplified in the very instance of the Tripolitan corsair. A number of her crew were slaughtered in the combat, and after she was subdued she was set free with the remainder. But it may perhaps be said, that she was the assailant, and that resistance was an act of mere defence, and self-preservation. Let us then pursue the matter a step further. Our ships had blockaded the Tripolitan Admiral in the bay of Gibralter; suppose, he had attempted to make his way out, without first firing upon them: if permitted to do it, the blockade was a farce; if hindered by force, this would have amounted to more than a mere act of defence and if a combat had ensued, we should then have seen an unequivocal illustration of the unintelligible right, to take the life but not to abridge the liberty, or capture the property of an enemy.

Let us suppose an invasion of our territory, previous to a declaration of war by Congress. The principle avowed in the Message, would authorize our troops to kill those of the invader, if they should come within the reach of their bayonets, perhaps to drive into the sea, and drown them; but not to disable them from doing harm, by the milder process of making them prisoners, and sending them into confinement. Perhaps it may be replied, that the same end would be answered by disarming and leaving them to starve. The merit of such an argument would be complete by adding, that should they not be famished, before the arrival of their ships, with a fresh supply of arms, we might then, if able, disarm them a second time, and send them on board their fleet, to return safely home.

The inconvenience of the doctrine in practice, is not less palpable than its folly in theory. In every case it presents a most unequal-warfare. In the instance which has occurred, the vanquished Barbarian got off with the loss of his guns. Had he been victorious, the Americans, whose lives might have been spared, would have been doomed to wear out a miserable existence in slavery and cha Substantial benefits would have rewarded success; while on our side, life, liberty property, were put in jeopardy, for an em triumph. This, however, was a partial convenience—cases may arise in which e of a more serious and comprehensive nat would be the fruits of this visionary and f tastical principle.—Suppose that, in the rec of Congress, a foreign maratime power she unexpectedly declare war against the Uni States, and send a fleet and army to sc Rhode-Island, in order from thence to an our trade and our sea port towns. Till Congress should assemble and declare w which would require time, our ships mig according to the hypothesis of the Messa be sent by the President to fight those of enemy as often as they should be attacked, not to capture and detain them: If beat both vessels and crews would be lost to the nited States: if successful, they could o disarm those they had overcome, and m suffer them to return to the place of comm rendezvous, there equip a new, for the pu pose of resuming their depredations on c towns and our trade.

Who could restrain the laugh of derisi at positions so preposterous, were it not f the reflection that in the first magistrate our country, they cast a blemish on our na onal character? What will the world thi of the fold when such is the shepherd?

LUCIUS CRASSUS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of ways and means to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Hasley, presented a report unfavourable to the prayer of the petitioner which was taken up and agreed to by the house.

Mr. Davis from the committee appointed to consider whether it would be expedient to grant farther time for locating land warrants in the North Western Territory, presented a report which gave a detailed account of the situation of the military lands there. It concluded with offering a resolution, that farther time should be given for locating military land warrants. It was ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. J. C. Smith presented a report from the committee of claims on the petition of White and Martin who had contracted to deliver a quantity of timber suitable for masts but found it impracticable to deliver it at the places agreed on within the time specified in the contract. Fifteen hundred dollars had been advanced them, and they prayed that timber to that amount should be taken. The petition had been referred to the secretary of the treasury, who stated in his report, that although their case was a hard one, yet they had no claim in justice upon the United States. The timber was not now wanted.—The committee agreed in sentiment with the Secretary. They concluded with a resolution that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted, which was agreed to.

A report was presented from the same committee on the petition of Edward Armstrong, who solicited a pension on account of wounds received in the revolutionary war.—The claim was barred by the statute of limitation, therefore they thought it ought not to be granted. The house agreed to the report.

Mr. Dennis presented a petition from Elias B. Caldwell, clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, which represented the fees allowed as too small for the duties required of the clerk, and suggesting the propriety of some provision for preserving the papers and books belonging to that office. It was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Dennis, Thomas and Bishop.

Mr. Griswold moved to take up the library bill.

Mr. Randolph moved to amend the bill by striking out that part of the 4th section which granted the use of the library to the heads of departments and the judges of the Supreme Court. This was carried and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Randolph mentioned that he rose for the purpose of withdrawing the resolution he

the table yesterday, the object of was to reduce the military establish- the United States. He believed the rect way of getting at his object would into committee of the whole on the he union.

was agreed to and Mr. Morris took r.

Randolph then offered the same re- which was adopted. The committee d the house agreed to the resolution, was referred to a committee of five are and bring in a bill on that subject. Davis observed there appeared but lit- iness before the house and there were subjects of importance to which he to draw the attention of the house. n offered two resolutions, that com- should be appointed to enquire into pediency of repealing the laws imposing on stills, on sugar refineries, on licences ailing wines and spirits, sales at auc- d pleasure carriages.

Bayard wished the resolution modifi- s to be referred to the committee of and means to whom he thought this t more properly belonged.

Rutledge wished the resolution to lie table until to-morrow. This was a- to and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, *December* 31.

e engrossed bill concerning the Library th houses of congress was read a third nd passed.

Leib presented a memorial and petition the captain of the French privateer, La ha, which in the year 1797, took two h vessels and carried them into the port Wilmington, N. C. one of the vessels nfit to proceed again to sea and the s found difficulty in shipping the cargo, they finally abandoned, protesting a- t the conduct of the collector, &c. he prayer of the petition was for an in- ity for the vessel and cargo, amounting wards of 120,000 dollars. Referred to committee of claims.

r. Eustis presented a petition from Con- Freeman, formerly of Canada, now a r in the army of the United States, pray- for land as provided by law for the refu- from Canada and Nova Scotia. Re- d to the committee of claims.

r. Southard presented a petition from mber of the inhabitants of the counties of ris and Somerset, in New-Jersey for a s post to be established from Morris- n to Somerset Court House, passing Basking-ridge. Referred to the com- ee on post-offices and post-roads.

Mr. Mitchel moved to go into committee he whole on the state of the union for the ose of moving a resolution to the follow- effect:

esolved, that a committee ought to be ap- ted to enquire what further provision is essary respecting naval stores and scites Navy-yards.

The house went into committee, where M. moved the resolution, which was ied and in the house referred to commit- of five.

A message was received from the Senate, Otis their Secretary, informing the house they had passed certain resolutions re- ating the officers and crew of the schoon- Enterprize, commanded by Lieutenant rrett. The resolutions in substance e, that the President, be requested to pre- t to Lieut. Sterrett, a gold medal, with table device emblematical of the late glo- us victory obtained over a barbarous foe of erior force, in the Mediterranean and to sent a sword with suitable devices to the er lieutenants (including the Lieut. of ma- es) and a month's pay for the crew.

Mr. Rutledge moved to refer them to com- ttee of the whole and that they be made order of the day for Monday next which s carried.

Mr. Bayard moved to go into committee the whole for the purpose of moving th lowing resolution.—Resolved, that the mmittee of ways and means be instructed enquire into the expediency of repealing e laws imposing duties on stills, on refined gar, on licences for retailing wines and irits, on sales at auction and on pleasura- e carriages.

On motion of Mr. Southard the stamp du- s were included in the resolution and Mr. proposed to add the postage on news pa- rs, that the committee might have the hole of that part of the President's message ider consideration.

Mr. Bayard said the committee of ways nd means have before them the whole re- ipts and expenditures of the United States, nd are therefore better able to judge than a elect committee of the propriety of cutting off from the general funds, this branch of the evenue, amounting to 650,000 dollars. If gentlemen were determined to abolish these funds it would be perfectly immaterial to what committee the resolution should go; but he could not persuade himself they were prepared to give a decided opinion in that way. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury does not recommend it. His calculation are predicated on these funds.—Without doubt every gentleman would be disposed to reduce the taxes as far as would be proper. Taxation should be as equally distributed over the country as possible, that one portion of the community should not bear more than others. He considered it a matter of doubt whether if relief could be granted it should not be done some where else.

The people in the western country would surely be willing to bear their proportion of public burthens and he did not know in what other way they could so well do it as the way in which they now contribute.

Mr. Bayard thought it worthy of enquiry whether if the sum of 650,000 dollars could be dispensed with, it should not be in some other articles; for instance in reducing or even abolishing the tax on Salt. He recollected on a former occasion when it was proposed to raise the duty on that article it was urged by some gentlemen that no tax could bear so hard on the Western people as the duty on Salt. It was not only an essential article for the use of families, but also for their stock.

The duties imposed on some articles of importation that are not bulky were so high as to be a temptation to smuggle them. It was worthy of consideration whether those duties ought not to be lessened. Mr. B. did not think the house were prepared at that time to act in the business.

The house then went into committee and Mr. Bayard offered his resolution, which brought on an animated debate of some length. Several gentlemen thought it premature to do any thing on the subject of the tax at that time, on the other hand it was urged by referring it, the committee would only be instructed to enquire and not make report until the subject should be matured.

The resolution was finally carried, the committee rose and it was agreed to by the house and the house was adjourned until Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 16.

The report of the Committee on the Letter of George Helmbold, junior, relative to establishing a Printing-office at the seat of Government, was read the second time, and postponed for further consideration.

THURSDAY, *December* 16.

Mr. W. Wilson presented a Petition from James Smith, stating, that he was taken Prisoner in 1776, and remained in confinement until the end of the Revolutionary War, and praying for relief; which, after going thro' the usual forms of reading, was referred to the Committee on Claims, to report thereon.

The committee appointed the 11th instant, for the purpose, reported a Bill, entitled. "An Act to facilitate the settlement of the Accounts of former and present County Treasurers, for Arrears of State Taxes;" which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Address, relative to the extension of time for patenting Lands, reported the propriety of such a measure, and also the extension of time for taking out Warrants.

The blanks in the Report of the Committee were filled with 2 years from the 1st of January next, for patenting Lands, and 3 years for taking out Warrants from the 3d of April next. The Committee who made the Report, was appointed a Committee to bring in a Bill upon it.

FRIDAY, *December* 18.

In consequence of much time being taken up in the limitation of Election-districts, and for the convenience and ease of individuals, Mr. Conrad moved for a Committee to be appointed to enquire into the expediency of erecting every Township in the State into a separate Election-district.

Ordered, That Monday next be assigned for the reading of the same.

SATURDAY, *December* 19.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Steele.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill declaring Caveats against issuing Patents, shall not have any operation after a certain limitted time, and

Ordered, That Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Potts be a Committee for that purpose.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the report of the Committee relative to the establishment of a Printing-office at the seat of government, for state purposes; which was agreed to.

MONDAY, *December* 21.

Mr. Simpson presented two petitions from sundry inhabitants of the Counties of Franklin and Cumberland, stating, that the Great Road across the Mountains, is out of repair, and praying adequate pecuniary aid to repair the same. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Inland Navigation.

TUESDAY, *December* 22.

Mr. T. Smith presented several Petitions, from sundry inhabitants of the Counties of Northampton and Berks, stating the great inconvenience they are under, on account of their distance from the Seat of Justice; and praying a new County to be erected, and the Seat of Justice to be at M'Keansburg, in Berks County; which was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 23.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of a number of the Inhabitants of Mercer County, praying for a new Election-district, made Report, that the Prayer of the Petitioners ought to be complied with. Ordered to lie on the Table.

A Motion was made by Mr. C. Porter, and seconded by Mr. Trevor, and read as follows: Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration, the propriety of reducing the Fees of Election-officers; which, after debate, was determined in the negative.

PARIS, *October* 21.

A LETTER from Wessel states, that the light cavalry of the Prussian army are daily augmenting, in consequence of a resolution of the cabinet of Berlin. A corps of Hulans has been already formed in Polish Prussia, and a second is about to be raised. Both are to be put on the footing of the hussar regiments, each composed of six squadrons. The object of these new dispositions is to follow those of the Austrians, which Prince Charles has adopted. The Prussian cavalry, now composed of more than 40,000 men, will be encreased to 45,000 effective men. Officers have gone to the Ukraine to buy horses, to which the Russian government has consented.

A flag of Truce has arrived at Toulon from Constantinople, after a passage of 27 days. This vessel had on board the French naval prisoners, and the commissary of the republic at Smyrna and Rhodes. Another vessel, which has not yet arrived, is occupied by the artists and the French legation.—The garrison of Alexandria was expected every hour at Toulon.

LONDON, *October* 28.

The debates in both houses, particularly on the subject of peace, will be very important; and the opposition, composed of men heretofore of the most discordant principles, and must not be a little surprised to find themselves in the same ranks, will be more formidable than is generally imagined. The Marquis of Buckingham and Earl Fitzwilliam are to take the lead against the articles of the treaty in the House of Lords. It is confidently asserted that they will be joined by lord Roslyn. An amendment will probably be moved by Mr. Wyndham in the lower house, with whom, we hear, Mr. Canning coalesces in disapproving the peace.

In providing for the exigencies of the public service during the early part of the year, it is supposed Mr. Addington will have recourse to a short loan, and a sum borrowed upon exchequer bills. The farther supplies and taxes necessary for winding up the war, will not be brought forward until the meeting after the Christmas recess.

Lord Pelham has strenuously refused every application that has been made to him for passports to go to France, unless on the score of health or urgent business. Marquis Cornwallis has equally resisted similar applications, and takes with him only his son, lord Broome; Col. Littlehales, as his aid-de-camp and public secretary, and Mr. Moore, of the foreign office, as his private secretary. They all go as military men, and wear no other dress than their uniforms. Mr. Moore belongs to the Pimlico volunteers.

The guards are on their return home from Egypt—3000 of them had been actually embarked when the last accounts came away, under the command of Major General Craddock.

BOSTON, *December* 29.

From Cape-Francois, to December 4.

We learn by Mr. Burroughs, who came passenger in the schooner Fox, from Cape-Francois, that all was tranquil there when he sailed. No official news had been received of the European peace—and no knowledge appeared to be possessed by the citizens in general of the projected French expedition to St. Domingo. Toussaint might have some private information on the subject; and, indeed considerable military preparations were making. It is believed the sable Governor's power is so considerable, that it must be continued, or the most sanguinary conflicts will occur. Toussaint's means of defence are formidable, and he will employ them to the utmost, before he will descend from his elevated station.

NEW-YORK, *January* 2.

Last evening arrived the ship Severn, Capt. Rooke, in 50 days from Nantz. A gentleman who came passenger has furnished us with a file of Paris papers to the 3d of November—they are extremely barren of news—not a word of the intended expedition against Toussaint, or the definitive ratification of the treaty. Much is said of the preparations for the FETE to take place throughout France on the 18th Brumaire.—The following is translated from one of the latest papers:—"It is said as certain, that the English government will oppose to Mr. Fox, as candidate for Westminster, at the approaching election, General Hutchinson, the conqueror of Egypt. The General is at present a representative from the city of Cork."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 5.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

At a meeting of the Sufferers, held, according to advertisement, at the City Tavern, on Monday the 4th of January,

Resolved, That a committee to consist of seven, be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject of indemnities for French spoliations, and to correspond with such other committees in the United States as may be appointed to act on the same business.

Resolved, That the said committee call a meeting of the sufferers by French spoliations, and make a report of their proceedings within twenty days from this date.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be the committee:—*Messrs. Joseph Ball, Thos. Fitzsimons, Charles Pettit, James S. Cox, Stephen Girard, Henry Pratt, and John Craig.*

By the Catharine, Ingersol, from Havanna, (which arrived at New-York on Thursday) we learn, that an embargo on all vessels took place in that port on the 17th November, and continued until the 13th December, when a British frigate arrived there from Jamaica with the news of Peace. So entirely was the intelligence discredited by the governor that he ordered the frigate to be detained, and her officers to be lodged in prison.—Mer. Adv.]

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Philadelphia, to his friend in Norfolk.

"I regret extremely, that I have to announce to you the loss of lieut. Clagget and Mr. Willis, midshipman, and eight of our best men. The Commodore having occasion to send dispatches to our Consul at Gibralter, Clagget was dispatched on that service, with a midshipman and nine men. On their return, the boat upset, in consequence of a sudden flaw of wind, and only one of the crew escaped—the survivor reports, that lieut. Clagget, not being able to swim, remained by the boat until she went down. Poor Willis swam, as long as his strength enabled him, and caught hold of one of the men, who, finding they must both perish, disengaged himself, and let Mr. Willis go down in a few seconds; the man was taken up by one of the guard boats, in great extremity.

"The loss of these valuable young men is a circumstance greatly to be lamented; they stood high in reputation, and promised to be a credit to their friends; and an honor to their country."

It is not generally known that not one dollar of the Land-Tax has been paid, or even assessed upon our southern brethren—while every farmer and industrious mechanic in New-England has paid the uttermost farthing. When Lyon and others, are petitioning to have their fines repaid them, and also damages for illegal confinement under the sedition act, would it not be well for the yeomanry of New-England to petition to have their Land-Tax repaid. The claim is infinitely more just, and vastly more honourable.

The *poor* will be manifestly relieved by the *new democratic economy*;—which takes off the tax from the carriages of the *Virginia* nobility, and from the double refined loaf sugar, and leaves an enormous burden on *salt*, on every *imported* necessary of life, and on the tools of every handicraft!

If the *excise* and *internal taxes* are removed, as *Virginia* and her sister states never mean to pay the Land-Tax, they will scarcely contribute any thing to the support of government but *talents*. By these talents and numbers they will rule *New-England*, who will, as she has always done, pay the fiddler while her sister dance.

[*Centinel.*

Extract of a letter from Port-de Paix, dated November 23, 1801, *received at Charleston.*

"At 9 o'clock, this day, all the national guards and regular troops, received orders to meet at the public square before the General's house. There the General ordered the judgment of Gen. Moyes, formerly general of

...François, and second in command of ...island, to be read, by which it appears, ...that he is condemned for having raised a com... ...merce in the Province under his command; ...alleging suffered assassination to be commit... ...ted in his department; of having refused to ...obey his superior's orders; of having written ...a violent letter to St. Domingo, after the ...proclamation of the commandant of the Cape— ...in consequence he is condemned to death.

"His judgment being read before all the troops, they were ordered to march to the place where Mayes was confined. About 15 minutes after, he came out, and was shot at 11 o'clock."

We have received Nos. 1 and 2, of "The Republican, or Anti-Democrat," a paper printed at Baltimore, by Messrs. Prentiss and Mitchel. The contents of these numbers are varied and well written. It will no doubt prove an able auxiliary to the cause of true Republicanism, of Religion, and of Government. In noticing the calumnies propagated by the Democrats, against the character of Colonel Pickering, the Anti-Democrat concludes with the following:

"The truth is, and when the committee appointed for that purpose, shall report, it will appear, that there are no grounds for a suspicion that Mr. Pickering ever speculated in public money, that he ever misapplied it, defrauded the public of any, or was, or is now a delinquent. On the contrary, the accounts of Mr. Pickering are all settled except a few thousand dollars, which are known to have been duly appropriated at the time, but for which vouchers are not yet arrived. Nor ought we to be surprised at this, when it is known that Mr. Jefferson now stands charged with many thousands of dollars (we believe upwards of 30) charges made while he was *Secretary of State*. Probably Mr. Jefferson's accounts not being settled, may be attributed to the same cause as the small sums of Mr. Pickering's yet unsettled: certainly we have no disposition to believe that Mr. Jefferson has defrauded the public, or is in fact delinquent, though the length of time gives us more suspicion (were we inclined to entertain any) of misconduct on his part.

"Mr. PICKERING was ever, as to pecuniary matters, a man of prudence though not of parsimony. When he left the office of Secretary of State, he had saved not quite *one hundred dollars* of his salary. It were not improper here to mention that, in one instance, in a profitable purchase of bills on London, he *made*, (as the word is used in traffic) upwards of 14 thousand dollars. This, however, was not put in his own purse, but in the public treasury: a sum, we believe, almost equal to the amount of his whole salary while in office."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *January* 15, 1802.

Mr. Gallatin, has made a very lengthy report to Congress on the state of the Treasury, &c. Its length prevents our inserting it.—From this report it appears, that the Treasury is rich, and that the public debt has been considerably diminished. This is honourable testimony in behalf of the late administration, and more especially, as it comes from one of its most strenuous opponents.

We are informed, that on Friday the 8th instant, three men attempting to descend the Falls of Beaver creek in a small skiff which suddenly filled with water, one of them a Mr. Coleman, from Muskingum, was drowned; the other two, with great difficulty, were preserved from sharing his unfortunate fate.

From the PHILADELPHIA REPOSITORY.

THE POET, THE BRAIN, THE PEN, AND THE INKSTAND.

(A Fable translated from the Italian.)

A POET obtained prodigious success:—seated at his table, he indulged in the glorious idea of his triumph. This love of glory, common to all men, kindled in his heart a secret fire. The idea of the praises bestowed upon him made the blood circulate with violence through his veins: joy filled his entire being. His *Brain*, stung with jealousy, thus addressed him:—"You are indebted to me for your success. It was I who furnished the ideas which have gained you so much honour. Surely, without me, you could not have written a single word." The *Pen*, overheard this claim to exclusive praise, and full of indignation, thus addressed the *Brain*:—"What vanity! without me, what could you have done with all your fine ideas and fine imagination? It is to me he is indebted for them; to me who have committed them to paper." The *Inkstand* then put in its word. "Without me, you could have written nothing. What could you have done, had I not bathed my pen in my ink?" The Poet stunned with these clamours, which would take from him all the glory that he acquired, said to them—"I am equally oblige to you all: to you my *Brain*, for suggesting ideas; and to you, my *Pen*, who wrote them; and to you my *inkstand*, who supplied the means to do so." Thus the dispute ended.

A few days after, the Poet published a new work; but its fate was the reverse of the former. Every body turned their back upon him; some wrote satires, others made invectives against him. In a short time he became laughing stock of the world. The poet then complained of his Brain for suggesting such nonsense. He flew into a passion against his Pen and Inkstand for having contributed to commit it to paper; but they denied that any blame attached to them. The Brain said, he did not know how to chuse among the ideas which it had suggested. The Pen and Inkstand reproached him with being a bad Poet, alledging that they had done nothing but to obey his will, and written only what he pleased. The poor unfortunate Poet had no other resource but to hold his tongue, and weep over his disgrace in solitude.

Such is the common fate of man. When an undertaking succeeds, all are anxious to claim a share in the event. But does it fail? Every body abandons him; nobody admits that he had any share in the business, and all maintain that the fault was intirely his own.

From the FAYETTE GAZETTE.

Mr. Stewart,

For the satisfaction of my friends and the public, I think proper to ascertain by your Gazette, a brief narrative of my voyage from the West-India-Island (Cuba) to the city of Philadelphia:

Loss of the ship Lovely Lass, commanded by Captain Thomas Barnum, and miraculous escape of most of the crew.

WE set sail from the port of Havanna, on the 27th of August, on board the new ship *Lovely Lass*, laden with sugar and logwood, bound for New-York. We had fine weather and success until the 31st about 11 o'clock at night, myself asleep in the cabin, with a light squall of wind, under single reefed topsails, our ship overset and sunk, in less than ten minutes. We suppose she must have started a plank previous to the squall, as she went over very easy, so that I never awoke until I found myself drowning in the cabin; which being nearly full of water, I leaped for the door, but not finding it, the ship being overturned, I then sprang to a small window, and with something I snatched, after several attempts, broke out the sash, and plunged myself through into the waves. By this time, the ship was almost covered with water:—hearing an alarm, I swam round and got on the keel and asked the Capt. saying—"*Lord Captain what has happened.*" We halloo'd again and again, with all the power of perishing mortals, to a sloop then in sight, which we had followed close after, most of the day; but they either could not or would not hear. Finding the ship just sinking, the Captain called for a knife, and cut loose the little boat; then, awful to relate! the ship sunk as in a moment, and left us in the utmost distress to struggle for life with the dreadful billows, and living monsters of the sea. The Captain, Mate, Cook, and one of the sailors, hung to the little boat; the rest of us grasping each at whatever came in our reach, but nothing could be seen (the night being dark and rainy) but a few small spars, some rubbish, and the small boat, which was full of water. Those in the boat could scarcely keep their heads above water, the sea frequently dashing the boat over and over. I advised them to fasten the boat to the cabouse, which floating high, might be easily discovered by passing vessels, which accordingly was done.

I first caught hold of a tea-chest, but finding that insufficient, I then caught several other things; and at last the boat's block about three feet long, which helped to support my head above water till morning. For about two hours I kept in sight of the little boat, and my distressed fellow sufferers: and from that time till day-light was all alone, plunging in the open sea. In the morning looking round, I saw the cabouse, I suppose a mile distant, and swam to them, and found them all four yet living. After some time, to our surprise, we saw two others of our distressed crew swimming towards us, who brought with them each a small spar, with which and our spars, by the assistance of a knife one of us fortunately had with us, we cut up the boat's rope and some neck handkerchiefs, and constructed a small raft—forced it under the boat, and by that means raised her above water; and after several unsuccessful attempts, bailed her out with two hats, which two of us fortunately had kept all the time on our heads.

We then with difficulty got into the boat, 7 in all. We now fortunately saw a ship and hoisted a flag of distress, made towards the vessel, and on our way took in the eighth man of our crew; and were now worse beset than ever, being attacked by several hundred Sharkes, which pursued our boat so that we thought every moment would have been our last. We pursued the vessel about a mile further, but to no purpose; We then turned our boat about 12 o'clock, and made the best of our way before wind and water for land, by help of a small sail we constructed, of a bed-tick I caught floating on the waves, and one oar of the boat being all that was left. In this forlorn condition, we urged our way, almost sinking, at about three miles an hour till nearly dark, the same evening, when, we safely arrived on the Florida shore, in latitude about 28 degrees north.

Here we were remote from all human assistance; not less than 150 miles from any inhabitants, naked, hungry, and almost fatigued to death; wandered up and down in quest of some relief, but none except some old sails of a vessel, we found, wrecked on the shore, which helped to cover our nakedness.

We then determined to push to the northward, four by land and four in the boat, leaving three of our distressed crew perished in the ocean—two in the ship—and one in the waves. About 10 o'clock we espied an English privateer, rowed out to sea, and were soon fortunately discovered, and kindly received by the commander, Captain Thomas Johnston, whose hospitality and brotherly kindness I shall never forget. Capt. Johnston being short of provisions, we sailed across the Gulph to the Grand Bahama Island, where though an unhabited island, we got good supply of fish and fresh water. From thence we sailed to St. Mary's river, and landed in Georgia on the 14th, day of September, there the benevolent Capt. Johnston, at our parting supplied us with both money and clothes. Here we tarried at a small village called St. Mary's, until the 3d of October, when we embarked in a schooner bound for Philadelphia, where we arrived the 26 of October in good health, after a fatiguing and unfortunate voyage. In our passage from St. Mary's we suffered two violent gales, the loss of our deck load, part of our sails, gibboom, &c.

Wm. D. NOBLE.

December 8th, 1801.

ANECDOTE.

Mr. Stewart, If you think proper, you may also insert a very singular circumstance—A mouse, or half grown rat, which in my escape from the cabbin, in order to save its life with the rest of us, took refuge in the hair of my head; and several times when I was nearly covered with the waves I felt the rat tickling on the very top of my head, till at length putting up my hand I cast it away, and was very sorry for it afterwards.

W.——D.——N.——

ANECDOTE.

HUNG UP TO DRY.

An English labourer, in Cheshire, attempting to drown himself, an Irish reaper, who saw him go into the water, leaped after him, and brought him safe to shore. The fellow attempting it a second time, the reaper a second time got him out; but the labourer, being determined to destroy himself; watched his opportunity, and hung himself behind the barn door. The Irishman observed him, but never offered to cut him down: when, several hours afterwards, the master coming into the barn yard, asked him "upon what ground he suffered the poor fellow to hang there?" "Faith," replied Patrick, "I do not *know* what you mean by ground; I *know*, I was so good to him, that I fatched him out of the water two times,—and I *know* too, he was wet through every rag, and I thought, *he hung himself up to dry, and you know*, I could have no right to prevent him."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Adams, late of this Borough, deceased, are requested to make Payment, and those having demands against said estate, are requested to furnish them, properly attested, for settlement, to.

GEORGE WALLACE, } Executors.
ABNER BARKER, }

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1802.

A STRAY HORSE,

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Glade road leading from Painter's mill, to John Irwin's on the State road, on or about the 1st instant, an iron grey HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, about 6 or 7 years old, a long switch tail, is shod before, but no mark or brand perceivable, and after repeated trespasses upon his grain fields, he was compelled to take up the Horse and confine him to prevent further damage. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN KEMMER.

January 8, 1802.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living on Grant's Hill, about the middle of the summer, a red Heifer, a year old last spring, has a star in her forehead, white belly, and white hind legs, not marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH REED.

January 11, 1802.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st day of April next.

THE House, with the Lot, Stables, &c. adjoining, which Mr. Joseph M'Clurg now occupies, situate near the Diamond, in Market-street, and opposite to Mr. Ferree's tavern. For terms, apply to

ALEXANDER WILLS.

Pittsburgh, January 12, 1802.

Entered with the subscriber one of the Wood Rangers of Allegheny county, a dark grey HORSE, 13 or 14 years of age, about 13 hands high, large saddle marks, shod before, mane trimmed, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, December 8, 1801.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, five miles from Pittsburgh, and one mile from the Monongahela river, EIGHT HOGS; six of them marked with a crop off the left ear and two slits in the right, the other two are not marked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN REDDING.

December 12, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 2.

The Mammoth Cheese was yesterday presented to the President of the United States. It was conveyed from a house in Pennsylvania Avenue, on a dray drawn by two horses.

We are told it was presented by the Rev. Mr. Leland, who was accompanied by two clergymen, and many other persons.

The President stood in his door to receive it.

PETERSBURGH, (Vir.) *January* 5.

On Thursday last apprehensions were entertained in the county of Nottoway, that the Negroes in that neighbourhood meditated some serious mischief. A few have been apprehended and committed to jail; and such measures are in train as will frustrate their wicked intentions.

BALTIMORE, January 5.

ANOTHER

INSURRECTION at GUADALOUPE.

Arrived yesterday, sch'r Exchange, capt. Vibert, from Guadaloupe. Left it on the 11th, at which time Point-Petre and the whole of the Island, was in confusion, another insurrection having taken place there, which had it not been fortunately discovered at the moment, would have involved the total destruction of every white and mulatto in the Island.

The rebels in the present insurrection were the country blacks against the whites and mulattoes. The former, having lent a helping hand in the revolution which had been just effected, expected a total emancipation from their masters; but not finding that event confirmed or even contemplated in the proclamation of the yellow general, Pelage, they had determined to atchieve their own liberty, thro' the blood of Pelage and his party. For this purpose, 11,000 were to have been organised on the night succeeding that on which the plot was discovered—to have burnt the towns—and to have murdered every man, woman and child of Pelage's party! At that very moment only when it could possibly have been defeated, was the plot discovered by a black woman, who was the kept Miss of a white a man, when four of the ring-leaders were apprehended.

Notwithstanding the bloody project had been discovered, and for the present warded off, yet every thing was apprehended from the vengeance and ferocity of the blacks, and all was in the utmost confusion. In such haste was the Island deserted by those who could get off, that the Exchange came away on the 11th with only two hands on board. An English and a French frigate were at that time off the Island, cautioning vessels not to go in. Accounts had also been received that general M'Donald, with 18,000 men, had sailed for the windward, and General Rochambeau, with 40,000 for the leeward islands.

NEW BOOKS

AT THE BOOK-STORE OF Z. CRAMER,
between the two Printing Offices, Market ſtreet,
Pittſburgh.

Juſt come to hand, and for ſale, a large aſſortment of

Books and Stationary,

among which are the following, viz.

RUSSEL's Modern Europe, 5 vols. Enfield's Hiſtory of Philoſophy, 2 vols. Volney's Law of Nature; Read's Digeſt; Do. Precedents; Scott's Geographical Dictionary, 4 vols. Pocket Atlas; Shepherd's Parable of the Ten Virgins, 2 volumes; Ambroſe looking to Jeſus; Fleming's Aſtronomy, in contradiction to the Newtonian ſyſtem; Jefferſon's Notes, hot-preſſed edition; Engliſh Gardener; Mirabeau's Secret Hiſtory of the Court of Berlin, 2 vols. Locke's Eſſays, 3 vols. Shakeſpear's Works, 8 vols. Burn's Works, 4 vols. Plays of Kotzebue; Elements of Architecture; an elegant edition of Lavater on Phyſiognomy, with ſeveral hundred plates, 4 vols. Poems of Burns, Ramsay, Southy, Bloomfield, Bruce, Goldſmith, Pope, Pomfret, Godfrey, Milton, &c. Poſthumous Works of Swift, 3 vols. Beauties of the Spectator, Tatler and Guardian, 2 vols. &c. &c. Latin, French, and Engliſh Dictionaries of Young and Entick; Boyer and Nugent; Bailey, Sheridan, Entick, Walker and Jones; Claſſical School Books; Engliſh, French, Latin, Greek, German, Spaniſh Grammars, Fables, &c. Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Stub's Circuit Crown, &c. Cullen's Practice, New Diſpenſatory, &c.

Divinity—The writings of Newton, Trail, Bolton, Baxter, Williſon, M'Gowen, Dickinſon, Booth, Bellamy, Edwards, Watt, Vincent, Brown, Cole, Bunyan, Price, Witherſpoon, &c. Pſalms of David, Do. of Watts and Hymns; Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Teſtaments with and without Pſalms; Pſalms with notes, by Brown and Henry—Adgate's Muſic Book's &c. &c. Stationary of all kinds; beſt ſmall and large Poſt, Medium, Royal, Foolicap Writing and, Wrapping Papers; Blank Books of all ſizes, Wax, Waters, Pocket Books, Inkſtands, Inkpowder, Slates, Gum Elaſtic, and an elegant aſſ of patent Pumps, Briſtles, &c. A quantity of German Almanacks daily expected. German bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling books, pſalms books, catechiſms, pſalters, hiſtories, &c. Inſtructions for flute, violin, muſic for the piatina forte, beſt Engliſh and American playing cards.

A complete Surveyor's Compaſs, with Chain, &c. for ſale on reaſonable terms, a variety of draughting dividers, with different legs, &c.

N. B Families will confer a particular favor by ſaving all Cotton and Linnen Rags, for which any kind of Books may be had.

THE READERS OF THE
Pittſburgh Circulating Library,

are reſpectfully informed, that they have in addition to the former aſſortment, the following new Publications, viz.—Julia and the Baron; Sailor Boy; Jack Smith; True Republican; Nocturnal Vows, 2 vols. Mordaunt, 2 vols. Wanderings of William; Black Valley; Spirit of the Caſtle; Edgar Huntley, 3 vols. Silver Devil; Beggar Girl, 3 vols. Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Celeſtina, 3 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. The Vagabond; St. Godwin; St. Leon; The Rebel; Tales of the Times, 2 vols. Romance of the Foreſt, 2 vols. Three Spaniards, 2 vols. Glaſſville Abbey; Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Tales of the Imagination, 2 vols. the Negro, 2 vols. together with the Lives of Plutarch, 8 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Marot, 2 vols. American Muſeum; Gil Blaſ, 4 vols. and a variety of Plays, Pamphlets, &c. &c.

Grateful thanks are due to the patronizers of this Inſtitution—It is obſerved with pleaſure, that the number of readers has doubled ſince its commencement, which is only about ſix months.—This would ſeem to juſtify a concluſion that an enlightened and obſerving public ſcarcely ever fail in advancing an inſtitution, whoſe ſole principle is the public good. Subſcribers, thankfully received, and due attendance given by the public's humble ſervant.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A VALUABLE Plantation containing 337 acres with allowance, of patented land, ſituate on the old Pennſylvania road, about one mile to the weſtward of Turtle creek, in North Huntingtom township, Weſtmoreland county. The improvements conſiſts of about 80 acres of choice land cleared and under good fencing, with a ſufficiency of meadow included therein, a Log Dwelling Houſe almoſt new, large and convenient, two ſtories high, and completely finiſhed in all its parts, with a ſtack of ſtone chimnies; a large double Barn juſt raiſed to the ſquare, which perhaps may be covered early in the ſpring, a ſmall orchard of bearing apple and peach trees and a good ſpring and ſpring houſe. At leaſt one half of this tract may be deemed firſt rate land, and the whole of it arable. The dwelling is ſituate on a beautiful eminence, and commands an entire view of all the fields, as alſo a conſiderable part of the wood land, the whole being a level pleaſant body of land. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

GEORGE M'WILLIAMS.

Turtle Creek, December 25, 1801.

FOR SALE

Two Thouſand Acres of patented Land, at the low rate of Half a Dollar per acre, on Buchanan's creek, on the middle fork of the Monongahela river, Randolph county, ſtate of Virginia, about 80 or 90 miles from Pittsburgh. This land is well watered and timbered, and is generally of a good quality, and is now offered at this low rate merely on account of the proprietor's diſappointments and unforeſeen demands for money. For particulars apply to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 30, 1801.

Peter Nugent's wife,

INFORMS him, if living, that her two ſons, John and James only, are in Maytown, Lancaſter county, Penn. and are exceedingly impatient to ſee him, at leaſt to hear from him. Said Nugent is of low ſtature, about 35 years of age, bred in Omagh, in the north of Ireland, and followed the reed making buſineſs, and acted as a capacity of an Engliſh teacher for ſeveral years in Lancaſter county. He was in Philadelphia laſt June, wore a dark mixt cloth coat, a printed green caſſimer jacket and olive thickſet trowſers.

☞ The humane public are ſolicited to communicate any information in their power reſpecting ſaid Nugent, living or dead, to any of the printers in the Borough of Lancaſter, or to John Scott, innkeeper, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

Maytown, Dec. 5, 1801.

A STRAY.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber about the middle of this month, a Red COW, with a white face, coming 3 years old, heavy with calf. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have one dollar reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM EICHBAUM, at the Sign of the Indian Queen.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1801.

Preparing for the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Eſq.

a Brigadier General of the Pennſylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the Britiſh King's 18th, or Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, in which Britiſh Tyranny will be diſplayed in a variety of inſtances.

Subſcriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, &c.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have juſt received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extenſive and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or approved country produce.

In the above aſſortment there is

Iriſh Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,
Wholeſale and Retail.

Beſides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

Groceries, Queenſware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburg Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite the Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

FOR SALE

800wt. Twine,

And a few Boxes of prime

RAISINS.

Being a conſignment, will be ſold only for Caſh.

EBENEZER DENNY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening at their *Store*, corner of Front and Market Streets, a large and general aſſment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, &c. &c.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

The above goods will be ſold low for Caſh or approved of Country Produce, *Wholeſale and Retail.*

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

N. B. They with to contract for a *few hundred barrels Superfine Flour*, to be delivered by the firſt of March next, for which Caſh will be paid

ISAAC GREGG,

Of

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street, a freſh ſupply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, among which are, a well choſen aſſortment of the beſt London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. alſo, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the moſt handſome and neweſt figures, which he will diſpoſe of at the loweſt prices.

Pittſburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

Juſt publiſhed and for ſale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepres and others may be ſupplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

THE ſubſcribers having cloſed their partnerſhip, are deſirous to have all their accounts ſettled—they call ONCE MORE upon thoſe indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The buſineſs is continued and a freſh ſupply of GOODS juſt opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

WANTED,

Flour, Beef, Pork, Whiſkey,

Soap, Candles, and Vinegar.

A quantity of SALT, beſt quality, for Sale.

O. ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1801.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juſt received, and are now opening a neat and handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which they are determined to ſell, as uſual, at the moſt reduced prices.

Pittſburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handſome aſſortment of MILL and CROSS-CUT SAWS of the beſt quality.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above buſineſs in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next houſe to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above buſineſs, and having laid in a ſtock of the beſt materials, and from his attention and deſire to pleaſe, he will give general ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and ſteady ſeat of work, by an early application.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are ſkilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom conſtant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Copperſmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittſburgh, November 26, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Newbury township, York county, on the night of Saturday the 28th inſtant, a black HORSE, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, one hind foot white, is ſunk a little on his wether, occaſioned by the fiſtula, is unwilling to have the bridle put on, paces a little, but naturally inclines to trot, is good for either riding or drawing. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horſe and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

PETER GRAHAM.

November 30, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſtmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, moſt part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm houſe, &c. about 20 acres of the beſt timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill ſeat on the tract, and it is one of the beſt ſtock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richeſt land in the world, may be eaſily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fiſh, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and ſeveral ſprings of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Briſtles,

by the ſubſcriber. They will anſwer as well after the Hogs are ſcalded, as before, and that of a Hog of a year old, will anſwer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be favored, as there is ſo little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Broſh-maker.

Pittſburgh, October 20, 1801.

Information Wanted.

IF a certain ROBERT WALEY, from near Longbricklands, in the county of Down, in Ireland, (who ſome time ago reſided in Lancaſter county, Pennſylvania, but who removed to the back country, ſtate of Virginia) be now living, it is requeſted by an aged mother, his ſiſter and brothers (lately come into this country) that he will immediately write them the place of his preſent abode; directing his letter to Elizabeth Waley, care of James Searling, merchant, Baltimore. Any information reſpecting the ſaid Waley, from any of his former acquaintances, will be thankfully received.

☞ Printers will pleaſe inſert the above, and thereby obtain the prayers of an aged parent, and an almoſt helpleſs ſtranger.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has lately arrived from Europe, and has opened a STORE in Market ſtreet, in front of Mr. H. WEIDNER's, Hair-Dreſſer, where he ſells all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

Came to the farm of Mrs. Duncan,

two miles from Pittsburgh, about the laſt of October, a ſandy coloured Boar, ſuppoſed to weigh about 60lbs. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

January 5, 1802. DAVID CLARK.

Strayed or ſtolen from the Commons of Pittsburgh,

about the 24th ultimo, a handſome white

HORSE.

He has a blemiſh in his off eye, which injures the ſight of it, though not blind. Whoever will return him to the Poſtmaſter in Pittsburgh, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

HUGH SCOTT.

January 7, 1802.

NOTICE.

CORNELIUS M'DONALD, Hugh M'Donald, and William M'Donald, now living in the Weſtern Country, are requeſted to write a letter to their brother John M'Donald, and to the care of Thomas Anderſon, living in the town of Bedford, who is lately from Donnegall, parish of Teboyn, near Rapho, Ireland, and inform him where they or either of them live.

January 1, 1802.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has juſt received and opened at his Store, a handſome aſſortment of

Merchandize,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1801.